New-York Daily Times

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the Commissioners, desirous of his course. The Board would then know what to do. It was high time to act; the Board had met very frequently, and as yet had done nothing.

Alderman Tucker would ask, are the streets and avenues? In his opinion they were not: the streets were in a good condition. Mr. Edting having made his report, the Board must wait until the streets become a nuisance.

Mr. Warren—But why wait till then? why not prevent the occurrence of inevitable disease and pestilence?. He exceptionally expressed a hope that the members would notify the fact that, the yellow fever being at our doors, he had strongly urged the importance of immediate action. He would remind the Board that the gentlemen from the Seventeenth, Mr. Phillips, had stated it officially that the garbage in his locality remained unremoved.

Mr. Phillips urged, as a substitute, that a Committee of five be appointed to ascertain officially and finally whether the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps has abandoned the cleaning of the streets of the City.

On motion, the motion to lay upon the table the original resolution was lost.

Mr. Bayley was not for giving money unnecessarily to Mr. Edting. He thought that gentleman had already spent enough.

Mr. Warren tried to induce Mr. Phillips to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Phillips refused to do so, inasmuch as the Board could take no steps until in possession of official notification upon which they could act.

Mr. Brady spoke favorably of the condition of the Fifteenth Ward. Where was the necessity of giving Jos. Edting increased and unnecessary sums for street cleaning? The thing had got to have a beginning, when the yellow fever actually came [illegible] would be soon enough then to raise [illegible] a precipitous cry and say, as had been got up at this time, for party purposes, when the City was not by any means in a dirty state. There were not two men in the Board who knew anything about the actual condition of the City, or of the predicament of their own neighborhood.

Mr. Merritt observed that notwithstanding all Mr. Brady had said, he had seen in Twenty-fourth-street a box of garbage that would give four hundred persons the Yellow Fever in less than two minutes. Some further but very brief discussion ensued, but nothing definite was done; a motion for adjournment finally prevailed during the confusion, and the Board was only prevented from adjourning sine die by the fact that Mr. Brady seconded by Mr. Simms and carried, the Board enumerated amid laughter and cheers, without coming to any conclusion as to the merits of the proposed amendment.

Special Meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration—Commissioners of the Health Office.

A special meeting of the Commissioners was held last evening, at the residence of Commissioner Curran, No. 50 Ninth-street, to consult in reference to the late disturbances at Quarantine. The following communication was received from Dr. Tenney:

QUARANTINE, Staten Island, Aug. 11, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: In accordance with your request,

During the past week certain extraordinary measures have been adopted, and are now being carried into effect, having a connection at the port of Quarantine, in which the Marine Hospital and Quarantine grounds are situated, which render it necessary for me to call upon you to take such measures of aid within your reach to protect the public from the consequences which must inevitably result from a continuance of the causes to which I allude.

In the early part of the season [illegible] regularly, as the hot weather came on, during the summer months, it has gradually become necessary for me to direct the removal of vessels to be discharged here in Quarantine before they are taken to the City. To effect this [illegible] stevedores, of course, employed. The Commissioners of Quarantine upon the City Hall [illegible] unavoidable delay in the passage of vessels [illegible] for this purpose. In making selections from the large number who were applied for for this situation, I have been guided by a desire to place the employés in the hands of those who were distinguished for their good morals and sobriety, and whose good conduct could be relied upon for a strict compliance with such Quarantine regulations as I should deem it necessary to impose upon them. In some cases, as the result proved, I have been deceived as to the character of the men, as they did not abide by the bonds they had given. In the early part of the season, as so extensive a fleet of vessels came here, I did not deem it necessary to place the crews under [illegible] quarantine, and they were allowed to return home at night to sleep. As soon, however, as I ascertained that there were any infected vessels within the anchorage, upon which they were to be employed, I ordered every stevedore to board and take up with the quarantine [illegible] walls, and [illegible] were provided for them for that purpose, so as to prevent intercourse between them and persons outside. But in violation of this order, as I am informed, some of them, at night, secretly left the enclosure by climbing over the walls, and went to their houses, returning again in the same direction in season to report themselves for duty the following morning. The intercourse of persons who had thus been exposed to danger, with those outside of the walls very naturally led to uneasiness in the public mind. The moment I was apprised of the facts, I took every precaution in my power to prevent a recurrence of similar acts. In guarding against the consequences of these acts, I am happy to say that many of the citizens of Staten Island have evinced a desire to co-operate with me. The Supervisor and Justices of the Peace of the town of Southfield called upon me and desired to know in what way they could aid me in preventing the communication of the citizens and the inhabitants of their town. I informed them that much might be accomplished if they would place a guard upon the shore so as to prevent intercourse of any description with vessels under quarantine. Had the same commendable disposition been exhibited by the authorities of the town of Castleton, much of the unnecessary alarm which now pervades the minds of the citizens of this town would never have existed, and we could have effectually co-operated together so as to fully protect the inhabitants from any danger of the spread of disease. But the counsels of those who are interested in the removal of Quarantine prevailed over the disinclination of duty imposed by law. With the connivance with many of the active [illegible] charged with the prosecution of the public health at Quarantine, a public meeting was held, at which inflammatory speeches were made and resolutions were passed, and afterwards published to the world, which were calculated to lead the people to believe that a dire pestilence was in their midst threatening them with destruction. Following this meeting, the town authorities, *without calling upon* me to ascertain if they could, in any manner, co-operate with the State authorities in punishing violations of law which endangered the health of the community, organized a Board of Health, and adopted *a series of ordinances, many of which, in my* judgment, are wholly unnecessary, and some of which directly contravene the policy and spirit of the general health laws of the State. I cast but a look upon the conduct of this Board as a direct violation of the duty enjoined upon them by the 36th section of the Quarantine Act of 1850, which declares that "it shall be the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers, and all citizens of the State, to aid, to the utmost of their power, the Board of Health and all of the Health Officers mentioned in this Act, in the performance of their respective duties." One of the duties enjoined upon *the Physician* of the *Marine Hospital is to re*port to the Health Officer the persons who are sufficiently recovered from sickness to be discharged. Upon such recovery, and when the Health Officer deems it safe for such persons to leave Quarantine, it becomes his duty to grant a permit for that purpose. Under the ordinances to which I have referred, such permit becomes inoperative, for the reason that the Quarantine enclosure into any part of the town in which it is situated. To carry their ordinances into effect, the Board authorized their Health Officer "to stop all intercourse between the inside and outside of the Quarantine enclosure, and, if necessary for that purpose, to employ persons to fasten up, guard and keep watch over *all the places of entrance to, and exit from* such enclosure." In pursuance of this authority their Health Officer has caused a fence to be erected outside of the gate of the Marine Hospital, and thus the only entrance to the Quarantine grounds has been *closed up*, and those whom sickness has ceased to be confined within the walls of the Hospital until they could safely go forth to engage in occupied pursuits, are compelled to remain where enforced the placed them their guardians of public health shall see fit to give them freedom. If this is the kind of aid which the statute requires magistrates and civil officers to render to the officers of health, then I very much mistake the import of its language. If it was the design of the Act of 1850, under which these ordinances were passed, to give a town board power thus to cripple the Health Officers of the State in the performance of their duties, the Legislature greatly misconceived the safety of the State in conferring the power. If the Health Officer of the town can thus be superseded, without consultation, to give the place to the judgment of the Quarantine authorities, as to the time they prescribe in a case of sickness, before the patient leaves the Hospital, the public health is at the mercy of the caprice of a single individual. I cannot believe that these enactments are within the scope and object of any statute in existence. The Quarantine of the port is a State institution; its officers are regarded by State officers, and their duties relate to the interests and safety of the entire people of the State. There is a Dr. Tenney for strict compliance with their directions and that necessity is fully recognized and provided for in the statutes relating to the public health, for they make it the special duty of all magistrates and citizens of the State to obey them.

There are many other reasons than the one which I have specified in which these ordinances contravene the policy of the quarantine laws of the port, and violates the rights of the Commissioners of Emigration as the legal owners of the Quarantine grounds. I have not the time to point them out, but they will readily suggest themselves to your minds upon examination of the ordinances—a copy of which I inclose. As the legal title to the Marine Hospital and the grounds within the enclosure is vested in your Board, it lies with you to accept such measures as shall secure to the people of the State the free use of the property for the purposes for which it was acquired. Unless something is done to remove the obstacles that are thus thrown in the way of discharging my duties, the efficiency of Quarantine will be destroyed at a time when its benefits are most needed; and those who have been restored to health will be compelled to remain in the Hospitals as prisoners during the pleasure of an outside arbitrary power.

E. H. THOMPSON, Health Officer.

The Counsel to the Commissioners, Mr. Bryan, was present, and presented his opinion in regard to the best disposition to be made of the barricade erected by the inhabitants of Castleton, at the entrance to the Marine Hospital. The action of the Stapleton Board of Health he regarded as unquestionably illegal. The local authorities must eventually yield to the State officers. The Health Officer had proved full confidence should be reposed in Dr. Thompson, who has shown himself worthy of the post he occupies, and used all legal means to prevent the spread of infection.

The Commissioners, however, and not Dr. Thompson, would be justified in opposing the action of the local Board of Health, as the former have control of the Hospital grounds. After some considerable discussion it was decided to refer the whole subject to the Counsel to the Board, with power to proceed in the matter as he thought expedient. The Commissioners also resolved to co-operate in every exertion to prevent a spread of the infection.

It was stated that the number of cases of Yellow Fever is rapidly diminishing at the Marine Hospital, and that fewer arrivals continue to arrive from infected ports.

The New-York Hospital.

The following is the weekly report to August 9, 1856: Remaining on August 1, surgical, 185; medical, 77; total, 262. Admitted to August 9, surgical, 32; medical, 32; total, 64. Discharged—cured or relieved, surgical, 44; medical, 27; total, 71. Died, surgical, 2; medical, 5; total, 10. Remaining at date, surgical, 177; medical, 99; total, 276. Males 208; females, 68.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

On motion of Alderman Vollmer, the Board yesterday directed the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to suspend all proceedings in the sale of the cobble stones in the Bowery and Chatham-street, until further orders.

A communication was received from Tax-Receiver Howard, recommending that the temporary clerks in his office be made permanent, owing to the difficulty of securing good men. A new temporary clerk was also nominated, and the Board confirmed the nominations, without taking action on the recommendation.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of concurring to pay the claim of Charles Devlin for materials. Adopted.

NEW CITY HALL.

Alderman Hunter moved to suspend the order of business in order to take up the City Hall matter, and called the ayes and noes.

The motion was carried, 11 to 7.

Alderman Briggs—I move now, Mr. President, we come with the House of Commons.

Alderman Clarke—Oh! let's have it read. Are we going to adopt a City Hall on a question of that kind?

A disgraceful scene of confusion occurred, and the matter was finally made the special order for Wednesday evening next.

A large number of reports recommending concurrence with the Commissions, chiefly routine business, occupied an hour or two.

CLEANING THE STREETS.

Alderman Fullgraff offered the following:

Whereas, Under the amended Charter, the cleaning of the streets is by contract under the charge of the Street Inspectors of Streets and Lamps, and Superintendent of Repairs, and has been taken from the City Authorities, and has been placed in the hands of the Commissioners of Emigration, and the appropriation for cleaning streets for the present year is exhausted, and five months of the year yet remaining; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they are hereby instructed to report an ordinance directing the owners and occupants of all houses and lots in this City to have the streets and gutters in front of their houses and lots properly cleaned; and the Committee to report any suggestions or remedies in the premises they may deem judicious and necessary.

The resolution was adopted.

USE OF STEAM WITHIN CITY LIMITS—HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

The Committee on Railroads made their first report of the year, in regard to the use of steam on the Hudson River Railroad within the limits of the City. The Committee recommended that the use of steam be prohibited *below* Fifty-Ninth street, and that four months be allowed the Company to remove their buildings now located at Thirty-First-street. The report stated that the Company be allowed eight months instead of four. Mr. Drake said he had heard that the Directors of the Road had declared that the Board of Aldermen dared not take action in this matter; and the Alderman held that if this evil was not remedied before Spring, property-owners would find it impossible to rent their houses for the next year. Mr. Fullmer rejoined: He did not believe that the President of the Road, with whom he happened to be accidentally acquainted, would admit that the Company intended to defy the Common Council. Mr. Herrick said the Harlem Railroad Company had been allowed eighteen months, and hadn't carried it through. It seemed that the orders of the Common Council could not be enforced when there Railroads were in question. They did as they pleased. He was in favor of giving the Company the shortest time, and if they could not finish the work in time, let them come to the Common Council and ask an extension. Mr. Varian was opposed to stopping the privileges of the Company. That section of the City through which the Hudson River Road passes has been built up by it, property had *risen in value from* $100 and $200 to $600, $800, $1,500, and $2,000. He did not believe that steam was such a nuisance as the Committee represented it to be. Mr. Bonnie thought the amendment of Mr. Fullmer did not go far enough. The Company should have at least twelve months after the passage of the resolution in which to put up new buildings.

The motion to give the Company twelve months' time was put and lost.

Mr. Herrick moved that all ordinances' advertising the use of locomotives on this road below Fifty-ninth-street be repealed. Mr. Tucker said if he were President of the Road he wouldn't pay any attention to the action of the Common Council, and hoped the Board wouldn't make itself ridiculous. He moved that the whole matter lie on the table. Lost, 9 to 8.

The question was taken on Mr. Herrick's motion, which was lost, and the subject was referred back to the Committee.

Papers from the other Board had their proper reference to Committees of this Board.

The Board concurred with the action of the other Board in awarding a contract to James G. Battison for erecting the monument to Gen. Worth. Amount of contract $20,500.

A contract for 1,000 lamp-posts, from the Council, was discussed. Mr. Varian wanted to know whats the last thousand lamp-posts went to? The report of the other Board was laid on the table.

The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

Fires.

At 10 minutes of 10 o'clock last night the Hall *bell sounded an alarm for the Third District*, but nothing in reference to the fire could be obtained at the Chief's Office.

IN CHAMBERS-STREET.

In a few minutes afterwards an alarm was rung *for the Eighth District*, caused by a *box-fire* in Chambers-street.

IN MADISON-STREET.

At 11¼ o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of house No. 94 Madison-street. It was put out with a few pails of water.

FIREMEN'S RIOT.

During the alarm of fire in Chambers-street, about 10 o'clock last night, a fight of a few moments' duration took place between some of the men belonging to Engine Companies No. 33 and 8. None of the participants were seriously injured. The Third Ward Police quelled the disturbance and arrested some half-dozen of the ringleaders.

Political.

A very large Republican meeting was held in the Museum Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, which was addressed by Hon. Horace Greeley, and others.

☞ Dr. James Leslie, of Montreal, has published in a small pamphlet a *literal translation* of the first two discourses of Job, with critical remarks on Dr. Conant's rendition of Revision.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARAGO AT THIS PORT AND THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

Further Particulars of the Coup d'Etat in Spain.

The Insurrection Almost Suppressed.

France and England at Variance on Spanish Affairs.

OUTBREAK IN ITALY.

PROROGATION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

BRITISH VIEW OF THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

Great Preparations in Russia for the Czar's Coronation.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA, INDIA AND CHINA.

COTTON FIRM. BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

Consols 95 2-8@95 1-2.

The News by the Canada.

By the Associated Press Telegraph Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Aug. 11.

The R. M. S. steamship *Canada*, Capt. Lang, arrived at this port between 4 and 5 o'clock, this evening. She sailed from Liverpool at 10 o'clock, A. M., July 30, and brings London papers of Friday evening, the 29th.

The Collins steamer *Baltic*, from New-York July 19, arrived at Liverpool on the morning of the 30th.

The screw-steamer *North American*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 31st ult.

The general news by this arrival is wholly devoid of interest. The commercial intelligence, however, will be found of more than ordinary importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament being over, the papers are mostly filled with railway meetings and law reports.

The City of London has presented a sword costing one hundred guineas to General Williams.

The Queen reviewed 26,000 troops at Aldershott Camp, on the 21st.

The gold chronometer presented by the President of the United States to Capt. Craven, of the ship Resolute, for having rescued the crew of the American ship Manchester, was handed over by the Marine Board of Liverpool on the 30th ult.

A Liverpool jury had given a verdict of manslaughter against the mate and pilot of the steamship Firefly, in their recent fatal collision with the screw-ship.

The citizens of Sheffield had given a grand banquet to Lord Cardigan and the Fourth Dragoon Guards.

The Indian Mail brings accounts of an earthquake in Moltanah, March 2, causing the loss of 2,000 lives.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* promulgates various bills passed during the last session of the Legislative Assembly. Among them is the bill providing for the Orleans Pensions.

SPAIN.

The accounts from Spain continue uncertain, but the indications are that the Royal cause has triumphed; that the entire country has submitted; and that Saragossa, unsupported, will be immediately reduced.

The *Independence Belge*, as well as other journals, represents O'Donnell as in a fix, out of his jealousy to Espartero, and states that in the hope of remaining in office, he consented to do the work of reaction; but finding that in his expectations he was deceived, and that the Moderados would not accept of him as their chief, he is again coquetting with the Liberals.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Independence Belge* positively assures that paper that the constituent Cortes will be dissolved, and that the Constitution of 1837 or 1845 will be reverted to.

Private letters represent O'Donnell as entirely reserving his plans to himself.

Senor Olozaga, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, one of the most influential men of the Liberal Party, resigned his post immediately on hearing of the *coup d'état*; but it is said the Queen has refused to accept his resignation, and that efforts are being made to induce him to remain in Paris.

Gen. Narvaez is indignant at the rejection of his proffered services.

The *Morning Post* publishes the following dispatch:

Madrid, Tuesday, July 29.—All the Provinces are tranquil with the exception of Saragossa.

Generals Echagues and Dulce are before the city of Saragossa, and reinforcements are arriving from all sides.

AUSTRIA.

Letters state the relations of Austria and Russia *are becoming friendly*.

ITALY.

A letter from Parma, in the Turin *Opinion* of the 28th, states that the Austrians have made preparations for crossing the Po at four different points, at or near Visdana, Solarolo and Casalmaggiore.

BELGIUM.

The rumor recently circulated that the King of the Belgians would abdicate, is contradicted by *himself*.

PRUSSIA.

It is said that the King of Saxony will be present at the contemplated interview between the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria at Toplitz.

SWEDEN.

A communication from Stockholm speaks of the audiences which the French and Russian Ambassadors had with the King, and of great stir among the diplomatists consequent on these audiences. Report says the subject of excitement was the reclamation made by Norway against the Russians, who, it is alleged, are encroaching upon the Norwegian territory, and planning fortifications along the Baltic coast. The Swedish papers, however, make no allusion to the matter.

RUSSIA.

Russia has reduced her tariff on sugar. Russian letters deny that the Aland Islands will be refortified, but admit they will be garrisoned by Russian troops.

Accounts from Russian ports in the Baltic state that trade is very animated, and that the prices of hemp, linseed, and other descriptions of Russian produce, suitable for export, were very satisfactory.

TURKEY.

Gen. Canrobert and Admiral Napier, and their staffs, had visited the Sultan.

It is reported that the refusal of the Russians to give up Kars is explained. The English Commissioner whom the Russians refused to receive had no authority to take possession, and did not do so. He merely requested permission to examine the state of the fortifications, which he was not permitted to do, suspecting Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents. Lord Stratford de Redcliffe has been [illegible] to inquire in regard to it.

Intelligence received at Constantinople states that the insurrection in Arabia had been completely subdued.

The chief of the insurgents was captured at the Fortress of Taif, and sent prisoner to Constantinople.

LATEST BY MAIL.

The following is the latest intelligence that we have by Mail:

MARSEILLES, Friday, Aug. 1.

Marshal Pelissier has arrived on board of the *Prince*, and been received with great pomp. The banquet in his honor will take place on Sunday next.

The *Moniteur* contains the following:

ST. SEBASTIAN, Thursday, July 31.

News has just been received, via Perpignan and Irun, that all Catalonia has acknowledged the Government of the Queen of Spain. Navarre and the Basque Provinces enjoy the most perfect tranquility.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, July 25.

Rasheed Pasha has arrived at Constantinople.

PARIS, Friday, July 25.

The Funds closed to day as follows: Three per cents, 76f. 30c.; and Four-and-a-half per cents, 99f. 50c.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

FROM LIVERPOOL TO LONDON.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 2, 1856.

The *Times* in giving the dispatches from Spain, which the *Moniteur* publishes, expressly says that it does not guarantee their authenticity. There is nothing new from Spain.

Marshal Pelissier arrived at Marseilles yesterday and was received with great pomp.

Gen. Canrobert arrived in London last night.

The *Times* contains a leading article on the position of Mr. Smith O'Brien. He is commended for his resolution to act the part of a country gentleman rather than a Senator.

The *Daily News* City article of Friday evening says:

The stringency of the Money market continues. In the Stock Exchange to-day, Money was in active demand at 5 ₰ cent. on Government Securities.

In the Discount market there was also considerable pressure, and the rate for Government Bills was maintained at 4¾@4½ ₰ cent. The applications for accommodation at the Bank consequently continue. Despite this less favorable feature, however, the funds retain remarkable steadiness. Prices have only varied ¼ ₰ cent., and close a shade better than yesterday. The fall in the Corn market and the splendid weather contribute materially to stimulate confidence. The funds also derive great support from the steady investments of the public, who have absorbed the stock derived from the new loan even more readily than the former heavier issues.

The *Times* city article dated Friday evening, says: The English funds have been steady throughout the day at yesterday's prices, and the tendency to an improved tone was again observable, although the extent of the business was small. Money was in some instances obtainable in the Discount market to-day at 4¾ ₰ cent., and there was a diminished demand at the Bank, as compared with yesterday. In the Corn Market this morning sales could not have been pressed except at a further decline, perhaps to the extent of 1s. ₰ quarter. The final quotations of the French 3 ₰ cents show another decline of nearly ¼ ₰ cent. Letters from Hamburg state that the renewed demand for money continued to increase, and that the rate of discount had advanced to 6 ₰ cent. At Paris there is great dullness and general absence of business; meanwhile anxiety prevails as to the character of the present harvest.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The Broker's Circular reports a firm market, at an advance of 1-16d. ₰ lb. on the lower qualities, but at previous rates for other descriptions. The sales of the week amounted to 43,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,000, and exporters 2,000. The following are the authorized quotations: New Orleans Fair, 8¼; Middling, 8 3-16d.; Mobile Fair, 8¼d.; Middling, 8¼d.; Uplands Fair, 8¼d.; Middling, 8 3-16d.

The sales on Friday amounted to 12,000 bales, including 4,000 for speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the quotations. The amount on hand was estimated at 778,000 bales, of which 644,000 were American.

Manchester Markets.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, prices being well maintained.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The weather continued very favorable for agricultural purposes, and the condition of the crops were generally of a very encouraging nature. The Brokers' Circular says but little speculative demand existed, and calls the decline on Flour during the week 2d. ₰ bbl on inferior, and 1s.@2s. on the better grades; 4d. ₰ bush. on Wheat; 6d. ₰ bush. on Corn, for which there was a steady demand.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and other firms, report the decline in Wheat as much as 6d. to 9d. ₰ bushel, from the rates current at the departure of the *Arctic*, and on Flour 3s. to 6s. ₰ bbl., the prices of all descriptions being very irregular. Western Canal Flour is quoted 34s. @36s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 31s. @34s.; Ohio 35s. 6d. @38s. Red Wheat, 9s. @10s. 1d.; White 10s. 9d. White Corn 30s. 6d. @32s. Yellow and Mixed 30s. 6d. At the close the market was dull and irregular, with a tendency towards still lower prices.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Beef was dull, but prices had undergone no change. Cleveland had sold at 75s. @77s. 6d., and best Western brands 105s. @117s. 6d. Pork unchanged and business limited. Bacon steady as former rates. Sides, 54s. @56s.; Shoulders, 40s. @41s.; Hams, in salt, 54s @56. Lard in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Small arrivals from France were quoted at 83s. Cheese firm for good, but inferior dull and prices irregular. Tallow unchanged—sales of North American to a moderate extent at 53s. for fine.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The Brokers' Circular reports: Pot Ashes in request at 36s. @36s 6d.; Pearls, 35s. @41s.; Common Rosin—Sales of 8,600 bbls. at 4s. 6d. @4s. 9d.; Fine scarce, and quoted at 11s. No sales of Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits of Turpentine quiet, at 31s. 6d @32s. Spermaceti and Whale Oils in small demand; Linseed Oil in fair request, at 34s. 6d. @ 35s.; Pale Seed 32s.; Base—None offering; Baltimore worth 10s., and Philadelphia 12s. @12s. 6d. Rice quiet and unchanged. Sugar opened with a large speculative demand, but closed dull at slightly lower rates.

Coffee unchanged in every respect. Dyewoods active, and prices firm, but unchanged.

London Markets.

Messrs. Baring Brothers report Breadstuffs dull, and prices tending downward. English Wheat 3s. ₰ quarter lower. Corn is firm at a shade higher rates. Rice active, but quotations unchanged. Sugar dull and drooping, but firmer at the close. Linseed Oil, 32s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine unchanged. Whalebone nominal. Tallow quiet at 52s. on the spot, and 50s. for the end of the year.

American Securities.

Messrs. Bell & Co. say that American Stocks have been in active request, but without any material change in prices. *They quote as follows:*

U. S. 6s, (Bonds and Stocks)	104 @108
Pennsylvania 5s	83 @ 85
Maryland 6s	99 @ 99
Massachusetts 5s	101 3/4@102
Virginia Bonds	93¾ @ 96¾
Kentucky Bonds	99 @ 99
Tennessee Bonds	95 @ 96
Alabama 5s	91 @ 94
Alabama 6s (1866)	99 @ 99
Illinois Central 6s	99 @ 99
Illinois 7s	93¾ @ 95¾
Illinois 6s	93 @ 94
Illinois Shares	9 @ 20
Michigan Central, of '60	95 @ 97
Michigan Central, of '69	91 @ 92
New-York Central 7s	99 @ 99
New-York Central 6s	99 @ 99
Erie Railroad First Mortgage	99 @100
Erie Railroad Third Mortgage	91 @ 93
Erie Railroad (1875)	94 @ 95
Erie Railroad Fund	87 @ 91
Panama Bonds	96 @ 96
Pennsylvania Central First Bonds	91 @ 92

London Money Market.

The London Money Market was rather tighter, and nothing was being discounted below Bank rates. This increased stringency was reported to some extent only. Outside the Money closed at 2½@2¾ ₰ cent., and for Account, 2¾@2¾ ₰ cent.

The News by the Arago.

By the United States Mail Steamship *Arago* (Capt. Lines,) which arrived at this port yesterday morning, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 30th ult.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the evening of the 29th ult.

A trifling outbreak had taken place at Massa Carrara, Italy. At Austrian instigation some seventy youths crossed the frontier, but finding themselves discovered returned to their homes, and all was quiet again. Count de Cavour was paralizing at present. Later intelligence from that the movement at Massa had been completely suppressed. Only about sixty persons crossed from the Sardinian territory. Twenty were arrested on the frontier. The telegraphic communication had been reëstablished.

The *Messagero di Modena*, the official journal of Massa Carrara, which Duchy belongs to the Duke of Modena, whose estates touch the frontier of Parma, in its number of the 19th ult., publishes another sentence pronounced by the Military Commission sitting at Massa, in virtue of the state of siege existing at Carrara. By this sentence four persons, one of whom is sixty years of age, and another nineteen, are convicted of having belonged to the secret or Mazzinian Society, otherwise called Society of Free-Masons, and having sworn to exterminate the true religion, to overthrow kings, &c., in consequence of which two of the culprits are condemned to the *ergastolo* (imprisonment in irons with hard labor) for life; another to the same punishment for twenty years, and the fourth to ten years' hard labor.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that a telegraphic dispatch was sent, on the 22d, to Genoa, ordering 3,000,000 of ball cartridges to be sent from the magazines of that place to Italy. The Minister of War at the same time commanded the orders for reducing the cavalry and artillery to a peace footing. All the troops stationed in Lodi, Kraing, Heyermark and Kornthern have received the route. Prince Paul Gorczakoff left, on the 24th, with a numerous suite, for Moscow.

The same journal contains a letter from Trieste, which says, "We have received, by Dalmatia, intelligence from Montenegro, which confirms the rumor that 8,000 men had advanced towards Cattaro, under the command of Mirkos Petrowitsch. This expedition is directed against the district of Kraol, which has refused to pay the annual tribute to Prince Danilo.

Intelligence from Spain, to the 26th ult., states that Jaca had submitted. The Captain General of Navarre had superseded the Governors, and sent troops to replace the present garrison.

Gen. Ruiz, the commandant of Cuenca, had evacuated the town. He was only followed by a company of characters of the National Militia. It cannot transpire what direction he had taken. Cuenca was, therefore, freed from revolutionists. The militia of little localities dispersed on receiving the news of the retreat of Ruiz, and began to give up their arms.

Events in Catalonia were taking a course very favorable for the Government of the Queen. The revolutionary junta of Gerona had broken up in consequence, they said, of the arrival of Hesse's troops. Gen. Ruiz had taken refuge in France, as likewise the deputy Henriquez Clemente, one of the chiefs of the insurrection. Disorganization and disorganizations were making rapid progress in the ranks of the insurgent militia.

Later intelligence from Spain states that Malaga and Granada had pronounced. The Ayuntamientos had proclaimed against O'Donnell. The Royal troops had fraternized to cries of death to O'Donnell. *Vive Espartero et la Constitution.*

The *Times* of the 29th ult. contains an article laudatory of Col. Fremont, and speaks highly of his political address, as "worthy of any people and any statesman."

In the British House of Commons on the 28th ult., Mr. Henneberry inquired whether the Government had resolved to reappoint counsel in favor of Lord Palmerston, sealed that no decision had been come to by the Government on the point, and no steps had been taken regarding it by his late friend at the head of the Foreign office.

A Mrs. Wenn, wife of a tradesman of Philadelphia, has been giving dramatic readings at Bedford House, in the presence of the Duchess of Sutherland, and a large number of the aristocracy of England.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg says that the *waters of the Volga were higher than they had* ever been in the memory of man. At Lowoff more than 500 houses were inundated.

The India mail had arrived with intelligence from Calcutta to the 17th June, Bombay, 20th, Hong Kong, 10th, and Shanghae, 2d. The disturbances in Kimedy were over. The revolution in China was progressing; 65 Chinese rebels had been beheaded in Canton in one day. The mother of the Ex-King of Oude had arrived in Egypt. Rendchid Pacha had returned to Constantinople.

The English money market was dull, caused to a certain extent by accounts of a fresh decline on the Paris Bourse. Consols were quoted 95¾ to ¾ for money, and 95¾ for account. In the Stock Exchange there was an active demand for money, and 4¾ ₰ cent was readily paid. Foreign securities were well supported at the commencement of business on the 29th, but there was subsequently less firmness.

The Corn market was heavy, at a decline of 6d. from previous rates.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts present nothing of interest. At Manchester there had been an absence of activity, but employment was sufficient to maintain prices. The Birmingham report describes no revival of the iron trade. In the several occupations of the place there was fair employment; owing apparently to the healthy demand from the colonies.

In the woollen districts an improvement had taken place, and the markets closed with a favorable appearance.

THE COUP D'ETAT IN SPAIN.

Meeting of the Insurrection at Madrid.

MOVEMENTS OF ESPARTERO.

THE OPINION OF THE PRESS GENERALLY.

Spain Under the Dictatorship of the Iron Duke.

The affairs of Spain continue to present the same [illegible] that, whether the movement be successful or not, and even in these times it has some life in it, although the crisis is by no means to be over-

Morning Post Daily Telegraph

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Parliament was adjourned on Tuesday, the 29th day of July. In the absence of the Queen, the Speech was delivered by the Lord Chancellor as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by Her Majesty to inform you that it is not her intention to require your further attendance in Parliament at present.

When Her Majesty met you in Parliament at the opening of the session, Her Majesty was the bearer of the Queen's Speech, in which the Queen informed her Parliament that Her Majesty had entered into engagements with the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia, and other Powers, for the purpose of bringing to a termination the war which then unhappily prevailed between Russia and Turkey, and Her Majesty expressed her hope that the negotiations which were then pending would lead to the restoration of peace. Her Majesty has since had the satisfaction of informing you that those negotiations had been brought to a successful conclusion, and that a treaty of peace had been signed at Paris on the 30th day of March last. Her Majesty has since had the further satisfaction of informing you that the ratifications of that treaty had been duly exchanged, and that the Emperor of Russia had issued a proclamation announcing the restoration of peace to his dominions and subjects. Her Majesty has also informed you that the Congress which had been assembled at Paris for the purpose of settling the terms of peace had brought its labours to a close, and that the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented in that Congress had signed a declaration recording the principles which they had agreed upon as the basis of the future relations of their respective countries with each other. Her Majesty has also informed you that the Plenipotentiaries of the Powers represented in the Congress had signed a convention for the regulation of the navigation of the mouths of the Danube, and that Her Majesty had concluded a separate convention with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of the treaty of peace relating to the Aland Islands. Her Majesty has also informed you that Her Majesty had concluded a convention with the Emperor of Russia for the purpose of limiting the naval armaments of the Powers on the Black Sea, and that Her Majesty had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the purpose of opening the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus to the merchant vessels of friendly Powers in time of peace, and for the purpose of closing those Straits to the ships of war of all Powers except such as Her Majesty might think it necessary to employ for the execution of the provisions of the treaty of peace. Her Majesty has also informed you that Her Majesty had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the purpose of securing the independence and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and that Her Majesty had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the purpose of regulating the conditions under which Her Majesty and the Emperor of the Ottomans might enter the Black Sea with ships of war during the continuance of peace. Her Majesty has also informed you that Her Majesty had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the purpose of regulating the conditions under which Her Majesty and the Emperor of the Ottomans might maintain ships of war in the Sea of Azoff during the continuance of peace. Her Majesty has also informed you that Her Majesty had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the purpose of regulating the conditions under which Her Majesty and the Emperor of the Ottomans might maintain ships of war in the Sea of Azoff during the continuance of peace. Her Majesty has also informed you that Her Majesty had concluded a convention with the Emperor of the Ottomans for the purpose of regulating the conditions under which Her Majesty and the Emperor of the Ottomans might maintain ships of war in the Sea of Azoff during the continuance of peace.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the several measures which you have passed during the present session of Parliament, and which Her Majesty trusts will be found conducive to the welfare of her subjects.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the bill for the better government of the Territory of Columbia, and from those colonial questions which continue so valuable and important a part of the dominions of Her Majesty's Crown

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, January 28, 1854.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES

TERMS.
Single Copies, Two Cents.
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Postage, 1 cent per week.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1854.

THE NEWS.

The following are the only particulars that have reached us of the recent outbreak in Italy. It was, as may be seen, of much political importance. The Austrian Minister, Count Thun, was stabbed by a Milanese, named Pietro Pacchi, who took every effect from the Count's pocket-book, and then attempted to escape. He was, however, arrested, and the Count's pocket-book found upon him. Pacchi was executed on the 5th inst. Count Thun was not dangerously wounded, and has since recovered.

The following is the text of the Queen's Speech, delivered on the opening of Parliament yesterday:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have the satisfaction of informing you that the differences which had arisen between my dominions and the Ottoman Porte have been adjusted by the mediation of my friend the Emperor of the French, and that I have concluded a treaty of alliance with his Majesty, for the purpose of maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire.

I have also concluded a convention with his Majesty, which will be laid before you, for the purpose of limiting the force which each of us shall employ in the Black Sea.

I have directed my ambassador at Constantinople to communicate to you the correspondence which has taken place between my government and that of Russia.

I have ordered my fleet to enter the Black Sea, and to protect the Ottoman flag.

I have directed my ambassador to withdraw from St. Petersburg, and I have ordered the Russian ambassador to leave my capital.

I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Queen of Portugal, for the purpose of securing the throne of her Majesty against the efforts of the adherents of Don Miguel.

I have directed my ambassador to withdraw from Madrid, and I have ordered the Spanish ambassador to leave my capital.

I have concluded a treaty of alliance with the Emperor of Austria

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish *The Morning Times* at 10 o'clock, as usual, and have it ready for the steamer sailing from this port at 12 o'clock, noon. Price, in wrappers for mailing, 5 cents per copy.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

Mr. CLARKSON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back the bill providing for the erection of a new Custom-House and Post-Office building in the city of Cincinnati, with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. CLARKSON, of Ohio, said as Mr. KENNEDY, of Ohio, the member who had charge of the bill was absent, he would move that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill

DIVIDENDS.

STATIONERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

FURNITURE.

BANK NOTICES.

PRINTING.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOARDING.

WANTED.

INSTRUCTION.

TO LET.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Tuesday, June 10, 1856.

STEAMBOATS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

OILS AND PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR BOSTON VIA NEW-YORK AND

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

STEAMBOATS.

RAILROADS.

COAL.

PLAYING CARDS.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

PROPOSALS.